

BUSINESS CARDS.

JAMES SIMPSON, JOHN L. SCOTT,
SIMPSON & SCOTT,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
Office adjoining Yeoman Building—The same
heretofore occupied by John L. Scott.

Judge JAMES SIMPSON and JOHN L. SCOTT will here-
after practice law in partnership in the Court of
Appeals and Federal Court at Frankfort. Judge
Simpson would respectfully refer to all persons who
have known him, either at the bar or as Circuit
Judge in early life, or more recently as Judge of the
Court of Appeals of Kentucky. John L. Scott would
refer to the persons heretofore referred to by him
in his published card.

All business in the Court of Appeals and Federal
Court entrusted to this firm will receive faithful and
prompt attention.
jan3 w&t-wly

A. J. JAMES,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
Office on West side St. Clair street, near the
Court-house.
feb26 w&t-wly

JOHN M. HARLAN,
Attorney at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
Office on St. Clair street, with James Harlan.
jan13 w&t-wly

JOHN RODMAN,
Attorney at Law,
ST. CLAIR STREET,
Two doors North of the Court-house,
FRANKFORT, KY.

JAMES P. METCALF,
Attorney at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
Will practice in the Court of Appeals. Office on
St. Clair street, over Drs. Sned & Rodman's.
feb22 w&t-wly

P. U. MAJOR,
Attorney at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
OFFICE on St. Clair street, near the Court House.
Will practice in the Circuit Courts of the 8th
Judicial District, Court of Appeals, Federal Court,
and all other courts held in Frankfort.

G. W. CRADDOCK, CHAS. F. CRADDOCK,
CRADDOCK & CRADDOCK,
Attorneys at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
OFFICE on St. Clair street, next door south of the
Branch Bank of Kentucky.
Will practice law in partnership in all the Courts
held in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit
Courts of the adjoining counties. jan1 w&t-wly

T. N. & D. W. LINDSEY,
Attorneys at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
Will practice law in all the Courts in Frankfort
and the adjoining counties. Office on St. Clair
street, four doors from the bridge.
dec11 w&t-wly

JOHN E. HAMILTON,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
N. E. CORNER SCOTT AND FOURTH STS.,
COVINGTON, KY.
Will practice in the counties of Kenton, Camp-
bell, Pendleton, and Boone.
Collections also made in the city of Cincinnati
and county of Hamilton, State of Ohio.
dec11 w&t-wly

LIGE ARNOLD,
Attorney at Law,
NEW LIBERTY, KY.
Will practice in the Courts of Owen, Carroll,
Gallatin, Grant, and Henry counties.
Collections in any of the above counties promptly
attended to.
apr7 w&t-wly

E. A. W. ROBERTS,
Attorney at Law,
FALMOUTH, KY.
Will practice in the Circuit Court and
in the courts of the adjoining counties.
Office on Market street.
may19 1f

GEORGE E. ROE,
Attorney at Law,
GREENUPBURG, KY.
Will practice law in the counties of Greenup,
Lewis, Carter, and Lawrence, and in the Court
of Appeals.
Office on Main street, opposite the Court-house.
jan14 wly

LAW NOTICE.

JAS. B. CLAY, THOS. B. MONROE, JR.
CLAY & MONROE,
Will practice law in the United States, Circuit,
and District Courts held at Frankfort, and the
Court of Appeals of Kentucky. Business con-
fided to them will receive prompt attention.
Address: Thomas B. Monroe, Jr., Secretary of State,
Frankfort, or Clay & Monroe, 310 Second street, Lex-
ington.

THOS. B. MONROE, JR.,
Has been engaged to attend to the unfinished pro-
fessional business of the late Hon. Ben. Monroe. Com-
munications addressed to him at Frankfort will re-
ceive prompt attention.
apr7 w&t-wly

JOHN A. MONROE,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
Will practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the
Franklin Circuit Court and all other State
Courts held in Frankfort, and will attend to the col-
lection of debts for non residents in any part of the
State.
He will as Commissioner of Deeds, take the acknowl-
edgments of deeds, and other writing to be used or
recorded in other States; and as Commissioner un-
der the act of Congress, attend to the taking of depo-
sitions, affidavits, etc.

OFFICE, "Old Bank," opposite Mansion House,
nov15 1f

MEDICAL CARD.

Dr. J. G. KEENON,
HAVING permanently located in Frankfort, ten-
ders his professional services to the citizens of
the town and vicinity.
Office on Main street, in Mansion House, 2d
door from corner.
sep1 w&t-wly

JOHN M. McALLA,
Attorney at Law, and General Agent,
WASHINGTON, CITY, D. C.
Will attend particularly to SUSPENDED and
REJECTED CLAIMS—where based upon the
want of official records.
sep1 w&t-wly

JOHN W. VOORHIS,
Merchant Tailor,
South side Main street,
Opposite Gray & Todd's Grocery Store,
FRANKFORT, KY.
HAS just received his large and extensive stock of
Fall and Winter Goods,
Consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings,
of the best quality, and of the latest styles and patterns.
He also has on hand a large assortment of
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,
And everything necessary for furnishing a gentle-
man's entire wardrobe.
All work warranted to be as well done, and in
as good style, as at any other establishment in the
Western country.
No FIT NO SALE—
oct6 w&t-wly

H. WHITTINGHAM,
Newspaper and Periodical Agent,
FRANKFORT, KY.
CONTINUES to furnish American and Foreign
Weeklies, Monthlies, and Quarterlies, on the best
terms. Advance sheets received from twenty-four
Publishers. Back numbers supplied to complete
sets.
nov27 w&t-wly

LOUISVILLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

JAS. P. MARSHALL, JOHN A. DICKINSON,
NEW CARPET
AND
HOUSE FURNISHING STORE.
MARSHALL & DICKINSON,
Importers & Dealers,
79 FOURTH ST., BETWEEN MAIN AND MARKET,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
WE are now opening an entirely new stock, em-
bracing every variety, style, and quality of
handsome
Carpet,
Floor Oil Cloths,
Rugs, Mats,
India & Coco Matting,
Chair Rugs,
Curtains,
Gimpes,
Stair Linen.
BLANKETS all widths, qualities, and prices. We
also keep on hand and make to order Flags, Tar-
paulins, Mosquito Bars, Bed Comforts, &c., &c. Our
stock being entirely new, and having been selected
with great care, we can offer such inducements in
style, quality, and price as are seldom found west
of the mountains.
MARSHALL & DICKINSON,
79 Fourth St., Lou. Ky.
aug13 w&t-wly

T. G. WATERS,
THOS. G. WATERS, WATER,
ROOTS & SHOES
WHOLESALE & RETAIL
S. E. CORNER FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
mar22 w&t-wly

HART & MAPOTHER,
Lithographers and Fancy Printers,
Southeast corner Market and Third Streets,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
EXECUTE in the highest style of the art, every
description of ENGRAVING, PEN AND GRAY-
ON LITHOGRAPHING, COLOR PRINTING, &c., &c.
GEO. H. CARY, R. L. TALBOTT
CARY & TALBOTT,
SUCCESSORS TO
(BELL, TALBOTT & CO.)
DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES, PAINTS,
Fourth, Louisville, Ky.
Particular attention paid to Physicians' or-
ders.
mar22 w&t-wly

LOOK AT THIS.

What makes so many go to
the ST. CLOUD HOTEL,
cor. of Second and Jefferson
Streets, Louisville, Kentucky?
Because J. G. BARNES
keeps a first class house at
moderate prices.

NATIONAL HOTEL,
Corner Fourth and Main Streets,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
HARROW & PHILLIPS,
PROPRIETORS.
Terms, \$1.50 per day.
aug2 w&t-wly

STOP THERE!
HALL & HARRIS keep the
United States, formerly the
Owens Hotel.
When you go to Louisville
stop there.
jcs 1y

MEDICAL REPORT.
Containing Thirty fine Plates and Engravings
of the Anatomy and Physiology of the Sex-
ual Organs in a state of Health and
Disease.
Price only ten Cents.
Sent free of postage to all parts of the Union.

ON A NEW METHOD of treating
Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Stric-
tures, Gleet, Sexual Debility, Im-
punity, Female Diseases, and all
affections of the reproductive sys-
tem of both sexes, the infirmities
of youth and maturity arising from
the secret fluids of both sexes,
with a full treatise on SELF-
CURE and SEMINAL WEAK-
NESS, its deplorable consequences upon the mind
and body, pointing out the author's plan of treatment,
the only rational and successful mode of cure, as
shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful
adviser to the married, and those contemplating mar-
riage, who entertain doubts of their physical condi-
tion. Sent in a sealed wrapper on the receipt of TEN CENTS.
Those who have contracted a certain loathsome dis-
ease, and especially YOUNG MEN who have con-
tracted by certain secret habits, as well as MID-
DLE AGED and OLD MEN troubled with debility
and loss of power, before applying to any one for
treatment, should first read this invaluable book.
DR. DWIGHT'S FEMALE MONTHLY REGULA-
TOR, a safe and certain remedy for Obstructions, Ir-
regularities, &c., and is the only reliable "preventive
of pregnancy" warranted not to injure the health.
CAUTION—It should not be used dur. pregnancy,
as miscarriage would be the result, though al-
ways harmless. Price \$1 per box, and may be sent
by mail.
The author may be consulted, either personally or
by letter, on all the diseases of which his work treats,
and medicines sent to all parts of the country with
complete instructions for self-treatment, secured
from danger or curiosity.
Address
DR. T. WILLIAMS,
Consulting Surgeon, Galen's Head Dispensary, 314,
Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson, Louis-
ville, Ky.
Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M. to 9 P. M., daily.
Sundays, 9 to 12 A. M.
aug16 w&t-wly

BLACK STIFF HATS—Something new, light
and soft for the Spring trade.
KEENON & GIBBONS.

CINCINNATI ADVERTISEMENTS.

Lithography
AND
ENGRAVING
PORTRAITS, Landscapes, Buildings, Show Cards,
Bank Notes, Certificates, Letter Heads &c.
Bonds, Certificates of Stock, Maps, and Book Illus-
trations, Visiting and Wedding Cards.
MIDDLE STREET, EDGE & CO.,
119 Walnut street, Odd Fellows' Building.
mar29 w&t-wly

JOHN A. BAKER,
MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER
IN
MILITARY GOODS,
No. 63 WALKER STREET, (NEAR BROADWAY),
NEW YORK.
Hats, Caps, Swords, Sashes, Belts, Horse Equipments
and all articles for the Military.
Furnished at short notice.
The new style of French Fatigue Caps on hand
and made to order.
apr24 w&t-wly

JOHN BONNER,
(Successor to Peter Smith.)
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Fancy Goods, Toys,
CHINA, BASKETS,
Fishing Tackle, Military Goods, &c., &c.,
No. 36 Fifth Street,
CINCINNATI, O.
Second door East of Walnut St.
aug19 1w&t-wly

MILLINERY.
RIBBONS,
FLOWERS,
FEATHERS,
RUCHES,
HAIR PINS,
CLOAKS,
And other Millinery and Fancy Goods,
of the latest Paris and New York styles, now open at
No. 18 West Fifth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
aug29 w&t-wly J. A. HENDERSON

Commission House.
FRANK, SKINNER & CO.,
No. 85, WEST SECOND ST.,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.
DECEIVE AND SELL Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats,
Barley, Beans, Barley Malt, Hops, Hogs, Bacon,
Bulk Meat, Buckwheat, Butter, Cheese, Lard, Grease,
Tallow, Cotton, Fowls, Hemp, Tobacco, Dry Hides,
Salt Hides, Gunny Sacks.
Dry Fruits, Timothy, Clover, Flax, and Hemp
Seed, and Produce in General.
Purchase on orders, at lowest market prices, every
description of Merchandise, Whisky, Flour, Tallow,
Grease, Lard, Bulk Meat and Bacon, Sugar and Molasses.
Ship your Produce and draw at sight.
oct6 w&t-wly

NIXON, CHATFIELD & WOODS,
(Successors to Nixon & Goodman.)
Nos. 77 and 79 Walnut street, Cincinnati.
PAPER, CARDS, AND CARD SHEETS.
Printing Ticks,
AND PAPER MANUFACTURERS' MATERI-
ALS. Also for the Magnolia Mills Writing
Papers.
oct20 w&t-wly

RALPH C. MCCRACKEN,
FASHIONABLE
SHIRT MANUFACTURER,
AND DEALER IN
Fine Linens and Gents' Furnishing Goods,
No. 19 W. FOURTH ST. BET. MAIN AND WALNUT,
(Opposite the First Presbyterian Church.)
CINCINNATI, OHIO.
Shirts Made to Order by Measurement
and Warranted to Fit.
N. B. Measures carefully taken and paper patterns
sent to order for shirts and collars. apr19 w&t-wly

CURES REMEDIES
FOR THE SPEEDY AND PERMANENT CURE OF SEMINAL
WEAKNESS, NEURALGIA, AND DIURNAL EMISSIONS,
Nervous and General Debility,
Impotency, and all Diseases arising
from Sexual Imbalance, or Exces-
sive Indulgence in the Venereal.

THERE are thousands of YOUNG MEN, as well as
MIDDLE AGED and OLD MEN, who are suffering to
some extent from the above diseases. Many, perhaps,
are not aware of the true condition, or when as-
sistance is really needed.
For the benefit of such, we herewith give a few
of the most common symptoms of Weakness of the
Back and Limbs, Pains in the Head and Side, Dimin-
ution of Sight, Dots and Webs before the Eyes, Pal-
pitation of the Heart, Dyspepsia, Loss of Memory,
Confusion of Ideas, Irritability of Spirit, Aversion
to Society, Self-Distrust, Timidity, &c. For
each and all of the above symptoms these remedies
will be found a "Sovereign Balm."
These remedies embrace three prescriptions: A box
of *Pastels*, a box of *Nervous Tonic Pills*, and a box
of *Female Tonic Pills*, all which have important
effects upon the system, and should be used together
in every case. Their superiority over other modes
of treatment may be briefly stated as follows: viz:
1. They diminish the violence of sexual excite-
ment.
2. They immediately arrest nocturnal and diurnal
emissions.
3. They remove local weakness, causing
difficulties to assume the natural course, and vigor-
ize the system, thereby restoring the constitution by overcom-
ing nervous debility and general weakness.
4. They relieve the spirits, which are usually
depressed by expelling all existing causes from the
system.
5. By their invigorating properties they restore
the patient to his natural health and vigor of man-
hood.
6. They cure when all other means have failed
and they may come within the reach of all, who
are afflicted with any of the above diseases, or any
thing that can in any event prove injurious.
7. They are easy and pleasant to use, and will
interfere with the patient's usual business or pleas-
ure.
8. They can be used without suspicion, or knowl-
edge of even a room-mate.
9. That they may come within the reach of all, we
have fixed the price of the *Pastels* at \$1 per box,
and the *Pills* at 50 cents per box each. In ordering
by mail, in addition to the price, twelve cents in
stamps should be enclosed for return postage.
LADIES in want of a safe and effect-
ual remedy for *Irregularities*, Suppres-
sion of the *Menses*, or any disease, pec-
uliar to their sex, should use Dr. GATES'
PILLS. Price, by mail, \$1 and postage.
CAUTION—These Pills should not be
used dur. pregnancy, as miscarriage would be the
consequence.
LADIES who suffer from ill-health, deformity, or any
other humane and reasonable cause, deem it neces-
sary to avoid an increase of family, can do so without
incurring danger to health or constitution by the
use of *Dr. GATES' French Preventive Pow-
ders*. Price, by mail, \$1 and postage.
These Powders can only be obtained by addressing
the General Agents, as below.
Send for Dr. GATES' *Private Medical Treatise on
Sexual Diseases*. Price ten cents.
Address,
H. G. MILLER & CO., General Agents,
feb7 w&t-wly Louisville, Ky.

MEDICAL NOTICE.
I HAVE associated with Dr. T. M. HEDDEN,
late graduate of the P. M. College of Ohio. The
Doctor studied the science of medicine under my
supervision, and graduated at the above institution,
with the highest honors of the class of 1861. Persons
calling for me, in my absence, are recommended to
his medical skill; and he can be found at all times,
except when professionally engaged, at our office,
five miles from Frankfort, on the Versailles turn-
pike.
feb28 w&t-wly B. C. SNEDAKER.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SEE THE LABEL
ON THE TOP OF EACH BOTTLE OF
HEIMSTREET'S INIMITABLE
HAIR RESTORATIVE
Has the Signatures of the Proprietors,
W. E. HAGAN & Co.
Every article which has a large and increasing sale
like this is liable to be counterfeited. It is, as its name
indicates, entirely "INIMITABLE," as far as its power
to restore the hair to its natural growth, and to give it the
color of youth, (no matter how gray it may be) is
concerned.
USE NO OTHER RESTORATIVE
BUT HEIMSTREET'S.
It is the original, the only reliable, and the
cheapest.—It has the following testimonials:
W. R. MERWIN, of Jackson street, St. Louis, Mo.,
Advertising Agent for Heimstreet's Hair Restora-
tive.
DEAR SIR: The Medicine you introduced into
our city last winter, and up to the present time, and
giving in every case satisfaction. Mr. James Hen-
derson (one of our first citizens) says, that "he has
used all the Hair Dyes and Restoratives of the
day, but has never seen an article equal to Heim-
street's INIMITABLE HAIR RESTORATIVE. That it
far surpasses any preparation that he has ever tried
for restoring the hair of the bald and gray to its
original luxuriance and beauty."
You can write the Proprietors, W. E. HAGAN &
Co., Troy, N. Y., that they have the cheapest and
best Hair Restorative in our market, and that it
gives satisfaction in every case.
Respectfully,
J. S. SIZER, Wholesale Druggist.
IT IS UNEQUALLED FOR PRODUCING
A LUXURANT HEAD OF HAIR.
Sold everywhere.—Price 50c to \$1 per bottle.
W. E. HAGAN & CO., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.

THERE IS NO USE
INTRODUCING TESTIMONIALS,
Altho' we have very many of them,
FOR THE
MAGNOLIA BALM.
For when the face is covered with unsightly Pimples
or Blisters, the sufferer can only be directed to
use some safe and reliable remedy.
THE MAGNOLIA BALM
WILL CURE THE WORST
CASE OF PIMPLES IN A
SINGLE WEEK.
It is so safe a remedy that the contents of a bottle
might be drunk without harm. Physicians look with
wonder upon its speedy cures, for it has heretofore
been thought absolutely necessary to use prepara-
tions of lead or mercury to cure immediately; but the
MAGNOLIA BALM contains neither. It is the most
elegant and needful article for sale anywhere, and
may be obtained of all our Apothecaries and
Fancy Goods Dealers.
Fifty Cents a Bottle.
W. E. HAGAN & CO., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.
jul18 w&t-wly

GOOD NEWS!
TO the people of Franklin and adjoining counties,
I would announce that I have employed a Gun-
smith to carry on the
Gunsmithing Business.
IN ITS
VARIOUS BRANCHES,
At my Tin and Stove Store, St. Clair Street, Frank-
fort. Repairing done on short notice, and on
reasonable terms for CASH. New work made to
order with neatness and dispatch.
Don't forget my place—at G. W. Miller's Tin
and Stove Store, Frankfort, Ky.
may28 w&t-wly G. W. MILLER.

ASPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
Fancy Articles
CAN BE OBTAINED AT
DR. MILLS' DRUG STORE.
Pomades for the Hair,
Of every style and price, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.
Tooth Brushes,
A beautiful assortment, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.
Combs,
Of every description and material, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.
Hair Brushes,
The largest variety in Frankfort, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.
Odontalgic Preparations,
Consisting of Tooth Soaps, Tooth Paste, Tooth Pow-
der, etc., at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.
Dog Grass Brushes,
For Cloth, Velvet, and Bonnet purposes, at
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.
Fancy Soaps,
Of every price, of all shapes, colors, sizes, and per-
fumes, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.
Fine Toilet Bottles,
Beautiful styles of Bohemian, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.
Perfumery,
For sale in any quantity, either in bottles suitable
for the toilet, or otherwise, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.
Handkerchief Extracts,
The genuine Lavender, as well as a variety of others
made, in new styles, and at all prices, at
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.
Everything,
In the line of Fancy and Toilet articles, that either
Ladies or Gentlemen can desire, at
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.
Frangipanni Sachels,
To lay in drawers and perfume clothing, at
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.
DISSOLUTION.
THE firm heretofore existing between the undersig-
ned, under the style of BAYER & KALTENBRUN,
is dissolved by mutual consent. J. H. BAYER
having sold his interest in said firm to V. KALTENBRUN,
who will continue the business of Boot and Shoe-
making at the old stand, and J. H. BAYER will settle the
business of the late firm.
J. H. BAYER
V. KALTENBRUN
FRANKFORT, AUGUST 1, 1861.—aug3 1w&t-wly

SCHOOL NOTICE.
THE Seventh Session of Mrs. M. A. SATTER-
WHITE'S School for children, will commence
on Monday, September 24, 1861.
Terms, per Session of 20 Weeks - - - \$8 00
No deduction for voluntary absence.
jul25 1w&t-wly

REMOVAL.
THE undersigned, having been compelled by the
fire to change his location, has removed his
BOOT AND SHOE ESTABLISHMENT
to the room lately occupied by Boyer and Calten-
brun, on Main street, opposite to the Mansion
House, and has secured the services of his old
assistants, and many new ones. He hopes by strict at-
tention to business, and by charging reasonable
prices, such as suit the times, to merit and receive a
fair part of the public patronage.
jul11 w&t-wly L. STREIFF.

SENT FREE TO ANY ADDRESS
CHARLES HOFFMAN, M. D. F. R. S., Professor of
Diseases of the genital organs in the Tuebingen
Medical Institute, has at a large expense to the
institution published a work on the treatment of all
private diseases of the male and female genital or-
gans, also a treatise on the result of Onanism, Mastur-
bation, Sexual debility, Involuntary Nocturnal
Emission, Spermatorrhea, &c., causing Impotency
and Mental and Physical Debility.
Ladies being troubled with painful or entirely
suppressed menstruation would learn something by
sending for a book. Enclose two red stamps to pay
the postage.
Direct to Dr. HOFFMAN, care of Box 1653, Boston,
Mass.
may22 wly

"RENEWED HATS"—Another new and elegant
style of Soft Hat.
KEENON & GIBBONS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

S. BARKER & CO.,
317 FOURTH STREET
Between Market and Jefferson Streets,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
\$100,000
WORTH OF
DRY GOODS,
To be Sold at
Wholesale or Retail,
Regardless of Cost.
Commencing Monday, April 29, 1861.
WE having made large purchases East, at auc-
tions and elsewhere, at less than half their
value, our stock being large for the times, we
are enabled to sell our goods at such prices as
will warrant immediate sale. Our stock is the most
complete that has ever been offered, and every article
will be sold at some price.
ALSO OUR STOCK OF
Window Shades,
Carpets,
And Oil Cloths,
S. BARKER & CO.
Will be sold at prime cost, and less than cost.
may30 w&t-wly

J. L. MOORE & SON
ARE RECEIVING THEIR
FALL AND WINTER GOODS!
HATS! HATS!!
A SUPERIOR LOT OF—
FRENCH HATS,
FINE SILK HATS,
FINE CASSIMERE HATS,
FINE SOFT FELT HATS,
FOR THE SPRING TRADE, AT
S. C. BULLS.
FOR THE LATEST STYLES
HATS AND CAPS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
And all the new publications,
LAW & SCHOOL BOOKS,
STATIONERY, &c., &c.,
GO TO
KEENON & GIBBONS,
Next to Conery's "Big Eagle," Main St.
mar21 4t

F. G. REUTER,
Tailor and Renovator.
West side St. Clair Street,
FRANKFORT, KY.
WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of
Frankfort and vicinity, that he is now open-
ing a new establishment, and is prepared to do all
work in the Tailoring and Renovating line
intrusted to him with neatness and dispatch.
All work is a fair trial and a share of patronage
invited. Charges low.
jan5 1w&t-wly

Hardee's Tactics!
CONTAINING
MANUAL OF KENTUCKY STATE GUARD
PRICE—\$2 00.
WILL BE MAILED FOR \$2 25.
S. C. BULL, - - - Bookseller.
may30 1w&t-wly

GREENWOOD FEMALE SEMINARY,
FRANKFORT, KY.
MRS. MARY TRAYNE RUNYAN, Principal.
THE Twenty-Fifth Session of this School will
commence on Monday, the 24th of January, 1861.
Expenses per Session.
Board, including fuel and lights.....\$60 00
Tuition in primary classes.....15 00
" " in middle and senior classes.....20 00
French, Latin, Drawing, and Painting in
various colors, each.....10 00
Oriental, Grecian, and Antique Painting,
each.....5 00
Use of instrument for practice.....5 00
Washing.....5 00
Stationery.....5 00
Instructions in Plain and Ornamental Needle work
without charge. No deduction for voluntary ab-
sence.
For further information address the Principal.
jan1 w&t-wly

POWELL'S
RESTAURANT.
OYSTERS! OYSTERS!! OYSTERS!!!
I AM in daily receipt of Fresh Baltimore Oysters
and all the delicacies of the season served up
at any hour of the day or night, at my Saloon,
513 N. Main street, between Second and Third
streets. My bar has always been, and always will be,
supplied with the best Wines, Liquors, and Segars to
be found anywhere.
H. R. POWELL,
sep1 1w&t-wly

HARDIN'S
GALLERY OF ART.
Corner St. Clair and Main Streets,
FRANKFORT, KY.
Entrance on St. Clair, opposite the Mansion House.
HAVING opened a Gallery, the undersigned re-
spectfully informs the citizens of Frankfort and
vicinity, that he is prepared to take pictures in the
best style. Having a superior Camera, he thinks he
can please those who may favor him with their pa-
tronage.
Ambrotypes, Melanotypes, Photo-
graphs, &c., of sizes and in cases to suit the
tastes of all, taken in the highest style of the art,
and on moderate terms.
He invites those who wish to get their like-
nesses taken, to call upon him, or to send their work.
Satisfaction will be given or no charge made.
apr14 w&t-wly W. H. HARDIN.

Lodged in Jail.
ON the 13th inst., two runaway slaves were lodged
in the Rockcastle County Jail, at Mt. Vernon,
Ky. One of them calling himself HENRY CHAP-
MAN, he is about 40 years old; about six feet high;
weights about 175 pounds; is of rather a black com-
plexion; very quick spoken; two of his upper front
teeth project out from the others, and he is rap-
tured. The other boy calls himself ANDEISON CHAP-
MAN, he is about 30 years old; weighs about 150
pounds; is about 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high; is of a
copper color; has one upper front tooth out and talks
by little.
They claim to belong to a man by the name of
James Carver, of Giles county, Va.
may27 w&t-wly Jailor Rockcastle Co., Ky.

WANTED.
A LADY, Graduate of a New England Seminary,
and an experienced teacher, desires a situation
to instruct in higher English, French, and beginners
in Music and Latin. Address
R. C. W.,
Juneau, Wisconsin.
aug3 w&t-wly

It Cures Diphtheria, and is Everybody's Friend.
PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.
THE GREAT
FAMILY MEDICINE OF THE AGE.
WE ask the attention of the trade and the pub-
lic to this long and unrivaled
FAMILY MEDICINE.
For the cure of Colds, Coughs, Weak Stomach,
General Debility, Indigestion, Cramp, and
Pain in Stomach, Head, Complaints, Colic, Dia-
rrhea, Cholera, &c., &c.
Sore Throat and Diphtheria
Is soon relieved by Gargling the Throat with mix-
ture of Pain Killer and water.
And for Fever and Ague
There is nothing better. It has been favorably
known for more than twenty years to be the
ONLY SURE SPECIFIC
For the many diseases incident to the human fam-
ily.
Internally and Externally
It works equally well.
What stronger proof of these facts can be pro-
duced than the following letter received unsolicited
from Rev. A. W. Curtis:
Messrs. J. N. Harris & Co.,
Gentlemen—The Confidence I have in Perry Davis'
Pain Killer as a remedy for Colds, Coughs, Ruptures,
Sprains, and Rheumatism, for the cure of which
I have successfully used it, induces me to cheerfully
recommend its virtues to others.
A few months ago I had recourse to it to destroy
a felon, although I had never heard of its being
used for that purpose; but having suffered intensely
from a felon, and having no other remedy at
hand, I applied the Pain Killer freely for about
fifteen minutes at evening, and repeated the appli-
cation very briefly the next morning, which entirely
destroyed the felon, and increased my confidence in
the utility of the remedy.
Yours truly,
A. W. CURTIS,
Minister of the Wesleyan Methodist Church.

THE PAIN KILLER.
Has been tested in every variety of climate, and by
almost every nation known to Americans. It is the
most constant companion and reliable friend of
the missionary and the traveler, on sea and land,
and no one should travel on our LAKES or RIVERS
WITHOUT IT.
Be sure you call for and get the genuine Pain Kil-
ler, as many worthless nostrums are attempted to be
sold on the great reputation of this valuable medi-
cine.
Directions accompany each bottle.
Sold by Dealers everywhere.
Price 25 cts., 50 cts., and \$1 per bottle.
J. N. HARRIS & CO.,
Proprietors for the Western and Southern States,
Cincinnati, O.

Sold Wholesale and Retail by
J. M. Mills, Frankfort; Norton & Sharpe, Lexing-
ton; Frank Fitch, Lexington; D. E. Kirt & Son, Lex-
ington; D. B. Miller, Covington; Sexton & Brod-
erick, Massville; Edward Wilder, Louisville; and all
Louisville Druggists.
mar7 w&t-wly

The Afflicted's Friend. Don't Delay to PURIFY THE BLOOD.
DR. WEAVER'S CANKER & SALT RHEUM SYRUP.
FOR THE CURE OF
Canker, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofulous Diseases,
Cutaneous Eruptions, and all the various kinds of
Diseases arising from an im-
pure state of the Blood.
The most effective Blood Purifier of the
NINETEENTH CENTURY.
It is the prescription of an Educated Physician,
and all who are afflicted with any of the above
named diseases, should use it without delay. It will
drive the diseases from the system, and when once
out on the skin, a few applications of
DR. WEAVER'S
Cerate, or Ointment,
and you have a permanent cure.
The Cerate has proved itself to be the best
Ointment ever invented, and when once used, it
has never been known to fail of effecting a permanent
cure of Old Sores, Tetter and Ringworm, Scald Head,
Chilblains and Frost Bites, Burying, Chapped
or Cracked Hands, or Lips, Blisters or Pimples on
face, and for
Sore Nipples and Sore Eyes,
The Cerate is the only thing required to cure
should be kept in the house of every family.
Price of Syrup \$1. Cerate 25 cents per bottle.
Directions accompany each bottle.
J. N. HARRIS & CO., Proprietors for the Western
and Southern States Cincinnati, O.
To whom all orders for the above Medicines may be
addressed.

Sold Wholesale and Retail by
J. M. Mills, Frankfort; Norton & Sharpe, Lexing-
ton; Frank Fitch, Lexington; D. E. Kirt & Son, Lex-
ington; D. B. Miller, Covington; Sexton & Brod-
erick, Massville; Edward Wilder, Louisville; and all
Louisville Druggists.
mar7 w&t-wly

Good for the Stomach, Pleasing to the Taste, is
DR. S. O. RICHARDSON'S SHERRY WINE BITTER.
THE CELEBRATED NEW ENGLAND REMEDY
FOR
HABITUAL CONSTIPATION,
Jaundice, Fever and Ague, General Debility,
and all Diseases arising from a Dis-
ordered Stomach, Liver, or
Bowels.
THEY are used and recommended by leading Phy-
sicians of the country, and all who try to pro-
nounce them invaluable.
Dr. JAMES L. LEECH, writes from Navarre,
Stark Co., Ohio, "The Bitters are highly praised by
those suffering from indigestion, dyspepsia, and liver
complaint."
Dr. J. DAVIS, Postmaster at Williamsport, Ohio,
says, "they give great satisfaction. I use them
myself, having taken cold, become prostrate and lost
my appetite. It relieved me, and I can now recom-
mend it with great assurance of its merits."
Dr. W. M. KELIG, of Hagerstown, Ind., writes as
that they are the most valuable medicine offered.
He has recommended them with great success, and
with them made several cures of palpitation of the
heart and general debility.
THOMAS STANFORD, Esq., Blountsville, Henry Co.,
Ind., writes us a long letter, under date of May 4,
1860. He was much reduced, having been afflicted
for three years with great nervous debility, palpita-
tion of the heart of the most severe and prostrating
character, after using a few bottles he was comple-
tely restored, and now in robust health.
GEO. W. HOFFMAN says he was afflicted with
rheumatism for twenty years, in all its various forms
and the date of his last attack had been two years
well; the Bitters effecting the cure, when several
physicians attending him could do him no good. He
says, "for rheumatism, dyspepsia, liver complaint,
kidney affection, or dropsy, it is a specific certain
remedy."
J. W. HUNT writes from Delphos, Allen Co., Ohio
(a section where Fever and Ague prevails), that he
most cheerfully recommends them of decided merit
in all cases of Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, and
General Debility.
D. K. GALLEHEIS, M. D., writes from Van
Wert, Ohio, "I most respectfully recommend the
Sherry Wine Bitters to the notice of Dyspeptic per-
sons, and to all who require a stimulating medicine."
Such News we are receiving Daily.
Full directions accompany each bottle.
The Bitters sold by Medicine dealers generally.
Price 75 cts. per bottle.
J. N. HARRIS & CO., Cincinnati, O.
Proprietors for the Southern and Western States,
to whom a dress all orders.
For sale by
J. M. Mills, Frankfort, Ky.; Norton & Sharpe, Lex-
ington, Ky.; Frank Fitch, Lexington, Ky.; D. E. Kirt &
Son, Lexington, Ky.; D. B. Miller, Covington;
Sexton & Broderick, Massville, Ky.; Edward Wilder
Louisville, Ky.; and by all Louisville Druggists.
mar7 w&t-wly

ICE! ICE!!
ALL citizens of Frankfort wishing to secure a supply
of fine clear ice, for domestic or business purposes,
are requested to call at the
Ice factory of Gray & Todd, where they can be
supplied with tickets. I will continue delivering
my ice on Monday, May 6th, and continue through out
the season. My terms are cash—and will not be de-
ferred from.
Families wishing ice at any time in the day, can be
supplied from my residence.
may2 w&t-wly
ICE—Commonwealth copy. SAN GOINS.

TERMS:

One copy per annum, in advance.....\$4 00

MONDAY.....SEPTEMBER 23, 1861.

Extra copies of THE DAILY YEOMAN can be supplied (put up in wrappers ready for mailing) at the rate of \$3 per hundred. All orders for papers should be given the day before the issue of the particular number of the paper which is wanted.

The Frankfort Yeoman has an article defending Magoffin for detaining a dispatch from the Legislature. It is scarcely worth while to repeat the evidence already proved upon the unfortunate gentleman who vetoes bills passed for the honor of the State. The Yeoman says that the dispatch came by mail to Frankfort, and gives us the editor's word that the word of the telegraphic operator was given that no such dispatch was received. A little stronger proof, not coming through such an intricate channel, is necessary to convince the people of the truth of the Yeoman's statement.—*Lou. Democrat, Sept. 21.*

The above is a specimen of the manner in which a lie, instead of being retracted, may be stuck to. We repeat all our former assertions on the subject above treated, and defy any contradiction. Gov. Harris' dispatch to Gov. Magoffin, did not reach the latter on the day of its date (4th); did not come to him through the telegraph office of Frankfort, but did come to him by the mail of the 5th, and was instantly communicated to the Legislature. But there is a purpose to be served by suppressing the truth and insinuating lies, and the Democrat is obedient to the object.

[For the Yeoman.]

Friday night, the 20th day of September, A. D., 1861, will be to me, whatever it may be to others, a night never to be forgotten. Some two hundred fine-looking mountain boys, well mounted and equipped, with their guns poised in position to be used at a moment's warning, came marching into Frankfort. You may ask me why they came. I answer I do not know, and could not find any one to tell.

The excitement created in the popular heart seemed to be varied greatly. Some appeared to relish their advent as the precursor of a much larger force, charged with the duty of avenging men who talk into silence, and of crushing those who have been found acting in any way in favor of the people of the seceded States.

Some ran after them, as boys do after a circus or managerie just coming into town, while many others, with sad hearts, and faces indicating their sadness, looked as if they felt that the advent of this troop into the capital of Kentucky was the beginning of the tramp of war that was step by step to tread out the little vestige of freedom remaining in this old Commonwealth; the inauguration of a military instead of the civil rule. I could but imagine what were the reflections of those gentlemen in Frankfort who wrote and published, and those who applauded so vociferously that sentence of the Border State Convention to the people of Kentucky which used to be read with such relish and oratorical intonations by our Union orators. It is as follows:

"It is a proud and grand thing for Kentucky to stand up and say as she can truthfully, in the face of the world, 'we have no hand in this thing—our skirts are clear.' And in looking at the terrorism that prevails elsewhere—behind freedom of speech denied to American citizens—their homesteads subjected to lawless visitation, their property confiscated, and their persons liable to incarceration and search—how grandly does she not loom up as she proclaims to the oppressed and miserable, we offer you a refuge! Here constitutional law and respect for individual rights still exist. Here is an asylum where loyalty to the name, nation, and flag of the Union predominate; and here is the only place, in this lately great republic, where true freedom remains—that freedom for which our fathers fought—the citizen being free to speak, write, or publish anything he may wish, responsible only to the laws, and not controlled by the violence of the mob."

What grand, what glorious position, and how beautifully, how eloquently described! Think you when those gentlemen, who contributed such rich sentences to the literature of the day—the accredited representatives of Kentucky to the "Border State Convention"—saw the Camp Robinson cavalcade come into Frankfort last night, they could have read the foregoing extract from their address with the feeling and relish we Union speakers did before the last election?

Constitutional law doth here abide! Free speech, free press, and freedom of person! What mockeries! when every hour we see them all measured and construed by the Colonels, Majors, Captains, and Bee-entrancers of the day, and not by the courts or other civil authorities created by law. Men arrested and carried out of the district of Kentucky; denied all information of the grounds of the accusation made against them; the witnesses not made to confront them; denied all trial, much less a speedy and impartial one; the press silenced and refused transmission by the mails; and all this acquiesced in by the people of the proud old Commonwealth of Kentucky. Her Legislature in session, and not one voice of remonstrance—not even one faint whisper against such foul wrongs—such flagrant, unblushing violations of the rights of freemen. If men have been guilty, try them; and if they are found guilty, punish them. But does it look as if those who have caused arrests to be made at Louisville had confidence in a prosecution, when, instead of preparing to try the accused next Monday at a regular term of the Circuit Court of the United States, at Louisville, they forcibly and illegally, and in violation of the constitutional rights of the accused, take them out of the district where alone they can be tried, away from kindred and friends, and lock them up under the control of the military authorities.

People of Kentucky, if you will have troops,

and camps, and blood, and war, forget not the struggle of our forefathers to make a Constitutional Government, and to place the military in subordination to the civil authority, and to protect the rights of individuals.

Rebuke and condemn promptly, all violations of your civil rights. Be not consoled with the slang that Jeff. Davis' government does the same, and worse things. We are not living under Jeff. Davis, and I hope we never shall so live. But we are living, not under the Constitution of the United States, nor the State of Kentucky, but under Lincoln's Black Republican Government, if we sit silently and see such usurpations go unrebuked.

If we can't conquer Jeff. Davis & Co., without first submitting to be deprived of all constitutional rights, even those made for the benefit of criminals, we had better let Jeff. Davis & Co. go to themselves at once.

The announcement is made that the soldiers departed from the Capital at 4 o'clock this (Saturday morning). We have not heard what warlike feats they did, or to what other scene they are gone.

Poor fellows, if they only knew how few of the men who have got up the war into which they are to be plunged will be found in the combats on either side, they would have stayed at home and cultivated the arts of peace, and left the "big Generals" on both sides to fight it out.

If these Camp Robinson boys had only been permitted to stay over until Monday, I intended to get them to invite all the Colonels from the Legislature to review them, in order that our people might have seen these warrior Colonels in their fiercest form.

SENEX.

We republish from our files of April last, the following letter of M. C. Johnson, Esq., to the National Intelligencer. It contains some striking views, and we ask for it the special attention of the reader.—*Statesman.*

LEXINGTON, KY., March 19, 1861.

Editors National Intelligencer: A very general impression prevails that the separation now existing *de facto* between the Confederate States and United States can only be made a separation *de jure* by an amendment of the Constitution. Those of a contrary opinion generally hold that secession by a convention of a State of itself makes a legal and constitutional separation. I consider both these positions to be errors, but do not intend to present any views upon the latter.

Those who entertain the former opinion cannot, I think, understand, or have not considered, the vast powers possessed by the General Government under the treaty-making power. It is well recognized that by it territory can be transferred or ceded as well as acquired, even though the territory be part of a State.

No doubt is entertained on this point where the cession is by consent of the State whose territory is ceded. This transfer of jurisdiction over territory by treaty is one of very ordinary exercise by nations, and is unquestionably embraced by the unlimited grant of the treaty-making power in the Constitution.

At present the Confederate States, considering them as part of the United States, are levying war on the United States. The mustering of armies to resist the laws of the United States, the besieging of its forts and seizure by bodies of armed men of its property, would either of them constitute war, as defined and settled by the Supreme Court, in the trials for treason. War can only be terminated by conquest or treaty. If unable to conquer, can it be possible that perpetual war is a constitutional necessity? The power of terminating war by treaty was known to the framers of the Constitution to be a necessity of self-preservation. There is scarcely anything conceivable that may not become a national duty. The cession of territory, or of jurisdiction over territory, is a very usual necessity in putting an end to the ravages of war. The present case, presenting as it does a state of war, brings properly into action the most unlimited range of the treaty-making power.

Considering the General Government as founded upon a compact between the States, while it is manifest that one State cannot by its own act dissolve itself from the compact, yet it is equally manifest she may do so by the consent of the other States. The President and Senate (which represent the States), by the treaty power, fully authorized to consent on behalf of all the States. If the President and Senate were by treaty to acknowledge the independence of the Confederate States, they would thereby become *de jure* an independent nation, wholly out of the jurisdiction of the General Government.

Whether it is good policy to exercise this power at present, is a question of doubt. The only objection on the part of those who desire peace is that the States seceded in haste and under great excitement; that they were rather precipitated than deliberately and calmly resolved out of the Union. The present uneasy condition of semi-war is very unfavorable to calm and deliberate reflection. It acts as a constant stimulus, and would probably increase for years. The full and mature deliberation, much desired, can be secured by a treaty, and, I think, in no other way. By a provision of the treaty it might be required that perpetual separation from the Union should be submitted to the vote of the people of each of the seceding States, and by the terms of the provision, full time from the maturest deliberation might and should be secured to the people before the vote is taken. Such a vote, so taken, in the absence of all causes of irritation, if expressed in favor of separation, would be conclusive with the majority of the people of the United States.

The Confederate States could not refuse such a provision. It is clearly the duty of the United States not to cede its jurisdiction and protection over the citizens of any State without the clearest evidence of their consent. In the meantime the treaty might provide for the collection of the revenue, in accordance with the laws of the United States, in the seceding States, until the vote of the people should be taken, and upon the vote being taken, the revenue paid over to the Confederate States or United States as the people in their votes should decide. All causes of irritation and all preparations for war could be thus avoided, and business resume its usual channels, and comparative prosperity return to our afflicted country.

Another value of such a treaty and of the calm in the public mind thus secured, would be the fair opportunity given to all the States to settle forever this slavery controversy on a fair and just basis; which if done would no doubt influence the votes of seceding States on the question of secession.

I have presented this hastily some views as to the power and propriety of dealing with our deplorable difficulties by treaty rather than war. Knowing the great weight of your journal, I hope you will consider them, and, if you approve, advocate them.

Respectfully, M. C. JOHNSON.

Troops have arrived in our city from Indiana and Ohio. To Indiana and Ohio we return our thanks. They are friends in need.

Lou. Journal, 21.

Proclamation of Gen. Robert Anderson.

Kentuckians! called by the Legislature of this, my native State, I hereby assume command of this Department. I come to enforce not to make laws, and God willing, to protect your property and your lives. The enemies of our country have dared to invade our soil. Kentucky is in danger. She has vainly striven to keep peace with her neighbors. Our State is now invaded by those who profess to be her friends, but who seek to conquer her. No treaty of Kentucky can longer hesitate as to his duty to his State and country. The invaders must, and God willing, will be expelled. The leader of the hostile forces who now approaches, is, I regret to say, a Kentuckian, making war on Kentucky and Kentuckians. Let all past differences of opinion be overlooked.

Every one who now rallies to the support of our Union and of our State is a friend. Rally, then, my countrymen, around the flag of our fathers, and which Kentucky has so long. I call you to arms for self-defense, and for the protection of all that is dear to freemen. Let us trust in God, and do our duty, as did our fathers.

(Signed) ROBERT ANDERSON.
Brig. Gen. U. S. A.

To the Militia of Kentucky.

By the authority which you yourselves have appointed, you are called upon to defend your State. Misguided countrymen, whom you loved too well to fight, despite their wrongs to you, waging unnatural war, have tarnished the bright fame of Kentucky; and for the first time since your sires bequeathed you this noble State, its soil is polluted by the tread of hostile armies.

I will not impugn the patriotism and courage of my countrymen by supposing that any appeal, however eloquent, could so rouse them to energy and prompt action as this simple statement.

But to the State Guard I must add a word. Now is your opportunity to wipe out every reproach that has been put upon you. You owe it not only to your duty as men and citizens, but to that solemn obligation of soldiers which you cannot forget without dishonor, to respond at once to this call.

The State Guard will rendezvous as soon as possible at Louisville, to report to me. The residue of the militia and such of its Home Guard as choose to volunteer will rendezvous as soon as possible at Louisville, Frankfort, Camp Dick Robinson, Gen. Sherman's camp, New Haven, and Henderson.

Come in battalions, regiments, companies, or come as individuals, and you shall be mustered into service under my pay at once.

T. L. CRITTENDEN.

Brig. Gen. Ky. State Guard.

To the People of Kentucky.

The Legislature of Kentucky have been faithful to the will of the people. They have endeavored to make your gallant State a fortress, in which, under the guise of neutrality, the armed forces of the United States might securely prepare to subjugate alike the people of Kentucky and the Southern States.

It is not until after months of covert and open violation of your neutrality, with large encampments of Federal troops on your territory, and a recent official declaration of the President of the United States not to regard your neutral position, coupled with a well prepared scheme to seize an additional point in your territory which was of vital importance to the safety and defense of Tennessee, that the troops of the Confederacy, on the invitation of the people of Kentucky, occupied a defensive position in your State. In doing so, the commandant announced his purpose to evacuate your territory simultaneously with a similar movement on the part of the Federal forces, whenever the Legislature of Kentucky shall undertake to enforce against both delinquents the "strict neutrality" which they have so often declared.

I return amongst you, citizens of Kentucky, at the head of a force, the advance of which is composed entirely of Kentuckians. We do not come to molest any citizen, whatever may be his political opinions. Unlike the agents of this Northern despotism, who seek to reduce us to the condition of dependent vassals, we believe that the recognition of the civil rights of citizens is the foundation of constitutional liberty, and that the claim of the President of the United States to declare martial law, to suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, and to convert every barrack and every prison in the land into a Bastille, is nothing but the claim which other tyrants have assumed to subjugate a free people.

The continued occupation of Bowling-green as a defensive position, I renew the pledges of the commanders of other columns of Confederate troops to retire from the territory of Kentucky on the same conditions which will govern their movements.

I further give you my own assurance that the force under my command will be used to aid the Government of Kentucky in carrying out the "strict neutrality" desired by its people, whenever they undertake to enforce it against the two belligerents alike.

Brigadier-General, C. S. A.
BOWLING-GREEN, Sept. 18, 1861.

THE COURIER.—The interdiction against the publication of the Courier having been modified, I deem it proper to make the following statement:

As our readers are generally aware, the Courier is a joint stock concern, and has been working under an act of incorporation granted by the Kentucky Legislature. I am an owner of stock equal to that of all the other stockholders, and, since December last, have been exclusively the business manager of the office, and have devoted all my time unremittingly and assiduously to the duties of that position. Hereafter the responsibility for the entire editorial management of the paper will devolve upon myself, and while I have control of the Courier it will not be more political and be devoted exclusively to the publication of local and general news and miscellany. Of course I shall studiously avoid the publication of any matter that will either directly or indirectly be prejudicial to the Federal Government, or the interests which are placed in General Anderson's keeping here; and as long as Kentucky is a member of the Federal Union I will be loyal to her and to the Union.

In the publication of the paper I will have the assistance of several gentlemen, in whose discretion and prudence I have every confidence. Indeed, until I succeed in perfecting all the arrangements necessary, I will have to intrust the conduct of the paper mainly to them.

W. N. HALDEMAN.

THE STATE PRISONERS.—Writs of habeas corpus were issued by Judge Catron, of the Federal Court, yesterday, in the cases of ex-Gov. Morehead, M. W. Barr, and R. T. Durrett, who were arrested in this city on Wednesday night, on the charge of aiding the Southern rebellion. The prisoners were taken to Indianapolis yesterday morning, and will in all probability be returned to this city at once. They will have an examination on Monday next.—*Lou. Journal 21st.*

CAMP DICK ROBINSON.—Lt. Wm. Nelson, who formed the above Camp, and to whose efficiency Kentucky is indebted for the protection thus far afforded her by the Government, has been removed from the position occupied by him at the Camp, and called to other service. We are glad to announce that the Government, in appreciation of his valuable services, has commissioned him as a Brigadier-General. His successor at Camp Dick Robinson is Gen. Thomas, of Maryland, a regular military man, who has occupied a high position in the army, and who was for many years attached to Gen. Scott's staff.

Danville Tribune.

Speech of Gen. WILLIAM JOHNSON, of Scott county, on the Governor's Veto Message.

Gen. JOHNSON said—
The Governor has vetoed the resolutions, passed by this Legislature, calling on General Anderson to assume command of the Federal troops in Kentucky, and requiring him to call out the militia to expel the Confederate State troops from the State. The grounds on which he bases his veto are mainly, that he considers the act a violation of that neutrality which the Legislature of Kentucky had adopted, and the people at various times confirmed. On this question of neutrality I beg to remind my Union friends that they have heretofore not only stood with the Governor, but they have even gone a step farther. For, on the 21st of January last, that body in the House of Representatives unanimously adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That this General Assembly has heard with profound regret of the resolutions recently adopted by the State of New York, Ohio, Maine, and Massachusetts, tendering men and money to the President of the United States, to be used in coercing certain sovereign States of the South into obedience to the Federal Government. Year 92, says O.

On the question of tendering men and money for the purpose of coercing them was an unanimous vote of that party against it.

They even went further, and said: Resolved, That this General Assembly receives the action of the Legislatures of New York, Ohio, Maine, and Massachusetts, as the indication of a purpose upon the part of the people of those States to further complicate existing difficulties by forcing the people of the South to the extremity of submission or resistance; and so regarding it, the Governor of the State of Kentucky is hereby requested to inform the Executives of each said State that it is the opinion of the General Assembly, that whenever the authorities of those States shall send armed forces to the South for the purpose indicated in said resolutions, the people of Kentucky, uniting with their brethren of the South, will, as one man, resist such invasion of the soil of the South at all hazards and to the last extremity. Year 87, says G.

This last resolution received the vote of every Union member except two. They positively asserted that whenever those States furnished troops for the purpose of coercing any of the States of the South, they would resist such an attempt at all hazards and to the last extremity. The Union forces, and the Union Conventions of that day, and the Union people everywhere, loudly declared that they would resist coercion by every means in their power. Messrs. Harney, Prentice, Nat. Wolf, James Speed, and W. P. Boone, being part of the Kentucky National Committee, in their resolutions declared that if the enterprise announced in the proclamation of the President should at any time hereafter assume the aspect of a war for the overrunning and subjugation of the seceding States, through the full assertion therein of the national jurisdiction by a standing military force, we do not hesitate to say that Kentucky should promptly unseath her sword in behalf of what will then have become a civil war. Did these gentlemen who are now members of this Legislature mean what they said? Were they sincere in their professions? I hope, sir, they were.

On the 9th day of June last, the Union Convention of the Border Slave States, in their address to the people of Kentucky, signed by Messrs. Crittenden, Guthrie, Williams, Dixon, Bristow, Bell, Wickliffe, Dunlap, Morehead, Robinson, Huston, and Richardson, declared as follows:

"It is a proud and grand thing for Kentucky to stand up and say, as she can truthfully, in the face of the world, we have no hand in this thing; our skirts are clear. And, in looking at the terrorism that prevails elsewhere—behind freedom of speech denied to American citizens, their homesteads subjected to lawless visitation, their property confiscated, and their persons liable to incarceration and search—how grandly does she not loom up as she proclaims to the oppressed and miserable, we offer you a refuge! Here Constitutional law and respect for individual rights still exist."

They furthermore declared, that "if she suffers herself, in a moment of excitement, to be led off by sympathy with one side or the other—to ally herself with either section, inevitable and speedy ruin must fall upon her. What reason can incline her to such a fatal step?"

The State Rights party were willing, and did stand with you on that platform; but so long as we came to you, you Union men abandoned that platform. Had you stood firm and fast when they were willing to stand with you, what a united and happy people we would now be!

Why did you abandon your pledges and your professions? The people were with you, and the States Rights party were with you. What next followed? The Union party of Kentucky declared war against the South by the following acts: First, by going to Congress and voting for men and money to carry on the war. Second, by voting five hundred millions of dollars, and five hundred thousand men for this purpose. Third, by establishing a military camp in Garrard county, consisting now of about ten thousand men, officered and paid by the Federal Government, which was done, as Mr. Lincoln informs the Governor, at the request of the Union men of Kentucky. Third, the Union men of the Legislature, by an act, have indorsed the war tax, thereby sanctioning what their Union Congressmen had done; and we now find ourselves actively engaged in carrying on a war against the Confederate States, calling on General Anderson to assume control of Federal troops, and to conduct the war. The "inevitable and speedy ruin" which the Border State Convention predicted, has now fallen upon us, and "the terrorism which prevails elsewhere" is now upon us. The freedom of the press and of speech is denied to Kentuckians!

We beg of you, gentlemen of the Union party, if you cannot travel as fast as you, and change as often, not to denounce the Governor and us, who now occupy the position they have occupied heretofore. The Federal war debt and other expenses for the first year will be about six hundred millions of dollars. We are about one twentieth of the population not seceded, and our part of that debt will be about thirty millions, which, with the reduction in the price of property, owing to the war, will be about one tenth of all the taxable property in the State! If we should continue for seven years, with the interest and compound interest on the debt, should we pay more of that debt, it would about take all of the taxable property in Kentucky, leaving our wives and children destitute, and all this to carry on a fratricidal war that can result in no good to either section, but in ruin to both.

This internal war in our State, so terrible in its character, has been well depicted by the Duke of Wellington, who says:

"It has been my fortune to have seen much of war—more than most men. I have been constantly engaged in the active duties of the military profession from boyhood until I have grown gray. My life has been passed in familiarity with scenes of death and suffering. Circumstances have placed me in countries where the war was internal—between opposite parties in the same nation; and rather than a country I loved should be visited with the untold horrors of civil war, I would run any risk; I would make any sacrifice; I would freely lay down my life. There is nothing that destroys property and prosperity, and demoralizes character to the extent which civil war does. By it the hand of man is raised against his neighbor, against his brother, against his father, the servant betrays his master, and the master ruins his servant."

Proclamation by the Governor.

WHEREAS, The following resolutions, viz WHEREAS, Kentucky has been invaded by the forces of the so-called Confederate States, and the commanders of the forces so invading the State have insolently prescribed the conditions upon which they will withdraw, thus insulting the dignity of the State by demanding terms to which Kentucky cannot listen without dishonor; therefore,

1. Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the invaders must be expelled; inasmuch as there are now in Kentucky Federal troops assembled for the purpose of preserving the tranquility of the State, and of defending and protecting the people of Kentucky in the peaceful enjoyment of their lives and property, it is—
2. Further resolved, That General Robert Anderson, a native Kentuckian, who has been appointed to the command of the Department of Cumberland, be requested to take instant command, with authority and power from this Commonwealth to call out a volunteer force in Kentucky for the purpose of repelling the invaders from our soil.

3. Resolved, That in using the means which duty and honor require shall be used to expel the invaders from the soil of Kentucky, no citizen shall be molested on account of his political opinions; that no citizen's property shall be taken or confiscated because of such opinions, nor shall any slave be set free by any military commander, and that all peaceable citizens and their families are entitled to, and shall receive the fullest protection of the Government in the enjoyment of their lives, their liberties and their property.

4. Resolved, That His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, be requested to give all the aid in his power to accomplish the ends desired by these resolutions, and that he call out so much of the military force of the State under his command, as may be necessary therefor, and that he place the same under the command of Gen. Thomas L. Crittenden.

5. Resolved, That the patriotism of every Kentuckian is invoked, and is confidently relied upon to give active aid in the defense of the Commonwealth.

Have this day been passed by both Houses of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, the Governor's objections thereto to the contrary notwithstanding, and are therefore the law of the land. I do hereby issue this my proclamation, enjoining all officers and citizens of this State to render obedience to all the requirements of said resolutions, and in obedience thereto, I have ordered Gen. Thomas L. Crittenden to execute the purposes contemplated by said resolutions; and I hereby require all citizens of Kentucky subject to military duty to obey the call which the said Gen. Crittenden may make upon them in accordance with the provisions of said resolutions.

In testimony whereof, I, BERTH MAGOFFIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the seal of the State to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 20th day of September, in the year of our Lord 1861, and in the 70th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor, B. MAGOFFIN.
THOS. B. MONROE, Jr., Secretary of State.
By JAS. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

Nature much oftener overdoes than underdoes; you shall find twenty eggs with two yolks for one that has none.—GREW.

Fun is worth more than physic, and whoever invents or discovers a new supply, deserves the name of a public benefactor.

Society is the atmosphere of souls, and we necessarily inhale from it what is either healthful or infectious.

You may gather a rich harvest of knowledge by reading, but thought is the winning machine.

THE SISTERS OF CHARITY

WILL open a School in the city of Frankfort on Monday, the 16th of September. TERMS FOR SESSION OF TEN MONTHS: Spelling, Reading, Writing, and plain sewing \$10 00 Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar, and History 12 50 The above branches continued with Algebra, Rhetoric, Philosophy, Botany, Chemistry, Mythology, Plain and Fancy Needle-work, &c. 15 00 Piano and Guitar, \$15 each, Drawing and Painting \$5, and \$2 for the winter. For information apply to August 27th.

Rev. J. M. LANCASTER.

B. B. SAYRE'S SCHOOL

WILL be in session in South Frankfort, if not prevented by the unhappy state of the country, forty weeks, beginning with the 30th September. It is expected that this school will be reduced to its former size. In such case, less time will be required for recitation in the school-room. Hours of confinement there will be fewer, while more study will be done by the students at their rooms. The few boarders expected can be well accommodated in the neighboring families.

Charge for tuition per school year \$75, to be paid in advance; otherwise, in every case to be secured by note, with one good name. Sept 24th

J. H. WATERMAN'S SCHOOL

WILL begin on the 16th instant, instead of the 15th. No pupil will be received for a shorter time than for half sessions (20 weeks.) Charge, \$25 for 20 weeks, one half of which must be paid in advance. No deductions for absence, except in long sickness. Sept 15th

MALE SCHOOL.

D. G. FENABLE, hoping by diligent exertion to establish a permanent School of a high order in Frankfort, will commence the First Session on the 1st of Monday in August. Notice of the place will be given in due time. In view of the embarrassed condition of the country, he places his tuition for the present at the following terms: English branches, per session of 20 weeks.... \$12 00 Higher branches, per session of 20 weeks.... 15 00 July 20th

FEMALE SCHOOL.

Misses K. A. Monroe and Fanny Baldwin, will, PROPOSE opening a school for YOUNG LADIES, in the basement rooms of the Presbyterian Church, on the last Monday in August, 1861.

TERMS: For young ladies studying the higher branches, per year..... \$40 00 For primary department, per year..... 30 00 Music and French extra. July 9th

MRS. McMURDY'S

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, WILL re-open on Wednesday, September 4.

Terms, per year..... \$45 Aug 25th

LAMB & BRO.

Have opened a CLOTHING STORE, under the "COMMONWEALTH OFFICE," on St. Clair Street, in the City of Frankfort. They will keep on hand at all times a well selected stock of Ready-made Clothing AND

FURNISHING GOODS,

which they will sell at CASH, at the very lowest prices. They have every facility for selecting their Goods in the very best markets in the United States, and will select themselves large quantities of the same, except when professionally engaged at our office. They have appointed LIPMAN LAMB the Agent, who will conduct their business in this place, and who is acquainted with the wants of the market. Aug 24th

SPECIAL NOTICES.

EDGAR KEENON.....J. L. GIBBONS.

AN ELEGANT STOCK OF
STRAW GOODS,
CHEAP, VERY CHEAP.

JUST OPENED BY

KEENON & GIBBONS,

DEALERS IN

BOOKS & STATIONERY,
HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, BOOTS,
SHOES, WALL PAPER, CARPET BAGS, &c.,
UMBRELLAS, &c., &c.,

6635 3/4 St. W. MAIN ST., FRANKFORT, KY.
TERMS CASH.

I have been compelled to adopt the cash system, which will enable me to sell goods at from ten to twenty per cent. lower than formerly. These terms will be enforced from this date.
J. L. GIBBONS.
A CONERY.

A. CONERY,

SIGN OF THE EAGLE.
(Successor to W. P. Loomis.)
Has just received a new assortment of

WATCHES, CLOCKS
AND
JEWELRY.

Call and see them, and you will find Prices to suit the times.
J. L. GIBBONS, Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry repaired.
Jan 17th

GILLISPIE & HEFFNER,
Merchant Tailors,

Main Street, Frankfort, Ky.

HAVE just imported a large and complete assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS for gentlemen's wear, consisting of Silk and Velvet Vestings, French Cassimeres, Cloths, &c., &c., of the most fashionable styles.

Our customers and the public will find our present stock of goods equal to any to be found in similar houses in the West. AND OUR TERMS AS LIBERAL. We are ready on the shortest notice to furnish a complete outfit of fashionable tailoring, warranting all our work to give satisfaction. Call and examine our stock, on Main street, one door above the Farmers' Bank. Jan 23rd

Look at This.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of W. H. KEENE & Co., either by note or account, are

IN SENATE.

SATURDAY, Sept. 21, 1861.

Prayer by Rev. J. M. LANCASTER, of the Catholic Church.

Yesterday's journal was then read.

Messrs. GLENN and GROVER asked leave to change their votes on the bill allowing the Military Board to provide sustenance for troops now in the field. They voted in the negative.

Mr. JENKINS asked leave to change his vote on the Conklin resolution, and voted in the affirmative.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. ALEXANDER from the Committee on County Courts reported a bill for the benefit of Wm. Mincher, clerk of the Morgan Circuit Court. Passed.

Also, a House bill in relation to the county levy in Pike county, with the expression of opinion that it ought not to pass. Rejected.

Mr. PENNEBAKER from the Committee on the Judiciary reported, in the negative, a resolution to inquire as to the power of making an additional judicial district in Kentucky. Rejected.

Mr. READ from the Committee on Revised Statutes reported a House bill to amend the ninth section, chapter third, Revised Statutes. Passed.

LEAVES AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. GRIER—A bill for the benefit of Boyle county. Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. WORTHINGTON—A bill to incorporate the Perryville Collegiate school. Judiciary.

Mr. ALEXANDER offered a resolution, that the Committee on Privileges and Elections should inquire whether any legislation is necessary to fix the number or to designate what districts will be entitled to elect Senators in 1863, and shall report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. CHILES asked to be and was excused from the Committee on the Penitentiary.

A message from the H. R. announced the passage of sundry bills.

House bills were then taken up and disposed of as follows:

An act for the benefit of certain sheriffs and their sureties. Passed.

An act to alter the boundary line of precinct No. 21, in Spencer county. Passed.

An act to incorporate Crittenden Lodge, No. 98, independent order of Odd-Fellows. Passed.

An act for the benefit of E. G. Dear. Passed.

An act in relation to the office of marshal in the town of Hartford. Judiciary.

An act for the benefit of W. E. Baker, of Adair county.

An act establishing justices' district and voting precinct No. 3, in Hancock county. Privileges and Elections.

An act for the benefit of H. C. Ireland. Passed.

An act appropriating ten dollars to J. B. Pollson. Passed.

An act for the benefit of the Louisville and Frankfort and Lexington and Frankfort Railroad Companies. Passed.

An act for the benefit of Ann E. Gerhart. Judiciary.

An act for the benefit of B. Dinkensfield. Judiciary.

An act for the benefit of Rosana A. Jessell, with an amendment. Judiciary.

An act for the benefit of the Odd-Fellows Hall in Covington. Finance.

An act to authorize the county court of Todd county to change the State road from Morgantown to ——. Propositions and Grievances.

A resolution appointing a committee to wait on General Anderson. Adopted.

An act to amend the charter of the Hardinsville and Crab Orchard turnpike road company. Passed.

An act for the benefit of the Versailles and Anderson turnpike road company. Passed.

An act to amend the act incorporating the town of Pitts Point in — county. Passed.

Indefinite leave of absence was granted to Messrs. Cissell, Rhea, Jenkins and W. T. Anthony.

Mr. PENNEBAKER from the Committee on the Judiciary reported a bill to incorporate Mr. Maria Lodge No. 206, of Free and Accepted Masons. Passed.

Also, a bill to incorporate the Perryville Collegiate school. Passed.

Mr. CHILES asked leave to introduce a bill for the benefit of Richard T. Benton, late sheriff of Estill county.

Mr. GILLIS reported a resolution as correctly entered.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, Sept. 21, 1861.

Prayer by Rev. W. McD. ANNETT, of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

The journal of yesterday's proceedings was then read by the Clerk.

A PETITION.

Presented by Mr. CLAY and appropriately referred.

A bill for the benefit of the Brooksville and Clayville turnpike road company. Passed.

A bill for the benefit of Brent Hopkins. Passed.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

Mr. BURNAM—A bill for the benefit of common school district No. 2, in Adair county. Passed.

Also—A bill for the benefit of common school district No. 24, in Laramie county. Passed.

Also, made a report upon the subject of the publication of the 4th volume of the report of the Geological Survey of Kentucky, embodying the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That Dr. Robert Peter be, and he is hereby, appointed a commissioner on the part of this State to procure and publish the maps and illustrations accompanying the fourth volume of the report of the Geological Survey of Kentucky, and is required to do so on the best terms he can obtain and to accompany him with the warrant on the Treasury for such sums taken, as may be necessary, not exceeding in the aggregate three thousand dollars.

Upon the adoption of this resolution, the yeas and nays were required by the Constitution.

Mr. JACOBS—Federal Relations—Reported the Jacobs resolutions which read as follows:

1. Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That Kentucky has always looked upon the Union of the States, and the preservation of liberty, as one and inseparable, now and forever.

2. That we assumed neutrality and mediation not to destroy, but to preserve the unity of the States; not to cast off our allegiance to the Federal Government, but to try and win back peaceably, by proper mediation and compromise, the seceded States to their allegiance.

3. That when we assumed neutrality we intended it merely as an obedience of our constitutional duty by the suffrage, not independence, of the General Government, nor for the selfish purpose alone of preserving our peace, but for the far nobler and holier purpose of refraining from the combat, so that we could appeal both to the North and South to stay the fratricidal and unattractive combat, and to offer our services as mediators to adjust the difficulties that unhappily had arisen, and restore the work of our fathers.

4. Resolved therefore, That when the General Government occupies our soil for its defense, in pursuance of a constitutional right, it neither compromises our assumed neutrality, or gives the right to the Confederate forces to invade our State on the assumption that our neutrality has been violated, especially when they first set foot upon our soil upon the plea of military necessity.

5. Resolved further, That the honor of Kentucky will not permit her to make any concessions or compromises to the Confederate forces as long as one hostile foot presses her soil.

6. That Kentucky's neutrality has not been assumed from fear, but from love to all parts of the Union; and if she is forced into this combat, that with a brave heart, and clear conscience, she will appeal fearlessly to the God of battles; and if that dread hour must come, she appeals to them by all the cherished memories of the past—by the memory of Raisin, of New Orleans, of Buena Vista—by all the rich hopes of the future she demands that they stand by her until the last armed invader is driven from her soil. Who will stand so base as to desert her? Who will stand before history as both traitor and coward to the State whose great heart throbs with undying love to the sisterhood of States, knowing no sectional limits, but in her love embracing a boundless continent? If there be such a one, may his name be branded with infamy to the remotest time.

The resolutions were adopted.

Mr. SHANKLIN—Circuit Courts—A bill to prevent the destruction of fish in the waters of State Creek in Bath county. Passed.

Also—A bill to suspend the holding of circuit courts in the counties of Harlan, Breathitt, Owsley, Jackson, and Clay.

Mr. J. R. THOMAS had the county of Marion.

After a lengthy discussion involving the principle contained in the bill, it passed.

Mr. SHANKLIN then reported a bill to change the times of holding circuit courts in Cumberland and Russell counties. Passed.

Mr. G. C. SMITH—Circuit Courts—A bill amending the law in relation to Billiard tables. Rejected.

Mr. G. M. THOMAS—County Courts—A bill to authorize the Cumberland county court to increase the county levy. Passed.

turned by said Peyton, and where it is now deposited, and that he is hereby directed to deposit it immediately in the Arsenal at Frankfort, of which the Board will inform said Peyton.

Also the following resolution, which was adopted.

Resolved, That the Clerk of this House be, and he is hereby, instructed to report to this House the number of leaves of absence granted to the members of this House, and their names.

And then the House adjourned.

Additional from Lexington.
St. Louis, Sept. 20.

The following additional particulars in reference to the affair at Lexington, have been ascertained: The first attack upon the fortifications is said to have been made on Thursday of last week, but this is certainly a mistake, as Price did not leave Warburg, forty miles south of Lexington, until Wednesday night. The attack was probably made on Friday, as per previous advices, with about 800 men. The engagement lasted two hours, when the rebels were repulsed with a loss of one hundred wounded. Our loss is reported at five killed and several wounded.

The fortifications are situated on the edge of the town, on a bluff overlooking the river. The works are of earth, seven feet high and twelve feet thick, with a ditch six feet deep and twelve feet broad, surrounding them. Another and a smaller work is erected inside, defended by a ditch, the whole capable of holding ten thousand troops.

The attack on Wednesday was a determined one, and the battle lasted all day. The reinforcements from the North under Gen. Sturgis number probably six thousand; but should they be unable to cross the river, which is quite likely, the only aid they can render will be to sweep with their artillery a hill unoccupied by the rebels.

It is confidently told, however, that six thousand troops which left Jefferson City Wednesday noon, by steamer, will be able to land at or near Lexington, and cut their way through the enemy's lines and join Mulligan. It is said that Mulligan expressed confidence in being able to hold his position against any force not more than ten times greater than his own.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Sept. 20.

A special to the St. Louis Republican of this morning, states that McCullough, with probably twenty thousand men, was on the Osage, seventy miles hence, date not given, marching on Jefferson city. The commanding officer here is inclined to credit the report. Col. Richardson took a position to-day with his regiments of Home Guards, at Osage bridge, where the first attack will no doubt be made. He says he will not desert his post until the last man falls.

Lieutenant Montgomery, of General Fremont's cavalry, has just arrived from Georgetown, and says heavy firing was heard at Booneville on Wednesday, and late in the night at Lexington, disproving the story that that place had surrendered on Tuesday. It is believed that Lane had reinforced Lexington, but if he should, only with terrible slaughter.

Jackson, it is said, has no more than 9,500 men, and is surrounded on every side. He cannot escape if defeated, nor hold Lexington if he takes it.

In Pettis county, all the rebels have gone off in squads to join Jackson. Nearly all the Unionists have left also, in fear. The county is perfectly desolate. Fine crops are standing, ungathered, everywhere. No boat has arrived from above yet, but one is hourly expected. The secessionists are greatly alarmed about Lexington.

Ex-Governor Morehead, Martin W. Barr, reporter of the New Orleans press, and Reuben T. Durrett, editor of the Courier, arrested in Louisville yesterday for treason, were brought to this city to-day, and will be sent to Fort Lafayette by order of the War Department.

OUR GRAIN CROPS.—However much other classes of our people may have cause to complain of it, our farmers are not likely to suffer much inconvenience from the pressure of the war. There is now but little doubt that the demand for breadstuffs from abroad will be greater this year than at any former period. Although the wheat crop in England is near the average, in Scotland and Ireland it will fall far below it. In France it is also ascertained that the crops will be very short, and the extensive purchases already being made on French account indicate the extent to which we may expect later in the season to see our exports to that country pushed. The grain crops in the South, respecting which there was so much boastful anticipation in the secessionist journals, are, according to recent accounts, also likely to prove a failure, owing to the heavy rains that prevailed throughout the month of August. If peace should be concluded by the commencement of the New Year, as we now have every reason to believe it will, the demand from that quarter for our breadstuffs will be as large as ever. Our Western farmers were never in a better condition to supply the wants of the world in cereals than at present. They have never been blessed with finer crops, as regards both quantity and quality, and it is probable that this year's exports will abundantly compensate them for the losses and sufferings to which they have been subjected since 1857.

N. Y. Herald, Sept. 18th.

The Governor has ever been on the side of peace, and has done in his power, as I firmly believe, to preserve strict neutrality. Better, by far, that fifty thousand men were killed in battle and the internal peace among our citizens retained; for otherwise our children would have hostile feuds among themselves which would probably never end. If we were a united people, we might be happy, though we should lose our army abroad.

I beg and pray of you, my friends, that though this war now commenced shall go on, we shall all be united among ourselves in having peace at home.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS.—We understand that about fifteen hundred Lincoln armed neutrality troops arrived in this city last night, and went into camp upon the Fair Grounds, in our quarters. It is said they will be followed by thirty-five hundred more—part from Camp Dick Robinson and the balance from Ohio.

This, we presume, is the armed neutrality which pledged itself to drive from the soil every soldier of Lincoln or the Confederate States. This is peace. It is said a slave may be made peaceable by the lash. Force is the tyrant's law, and a peace enforced by the bayonet makes a man a slave if he submits to it.

Statenman, 20th.

Among the many anecdotes of Buena Vista, one beats all others. An Arkansas soldier, wounded, asked an Irishman to help him off the field. The latter did so by enabling him to mount and strapping him to his horse, riding himself before. During the ride the poor Arkansian had his head shot off unknown to the Irishman. Arriving at the doctor's quarters the Irishman was asked what he wanted. "Brought this man to have his leg dressed," he said. "Why," replied the doctor, "his head is off." "The bloody liar!" exclaimed Mike, looking behind him, "he told me he was only shot in the leg."

POSITION OF ROLLING STOCK.—The number of locomotives on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad is thirty-eight. Of this number the rebels have sixteen; six of which were stolen. There are on the Louisville end of the road twenty-two locomotives.

Louisville Journal.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

SENATORIAL DIRECTORY.

T. T. Alexander	Dr. H. Rodman's
Wm. Anthony	Mrs. Welch's
Wm. T. Anthony	Mrs. Major's
R. T. Baker	No. 36, Capital Hotel
Samuel H. Boles	M. B. Chinn's
John B. Bruner	J. R. Page's (M. H.)
James H. G. Bush	J. R. Page's (M. H.)
M. P. Buser	Wm. H. Gray's
Ben. P. Cissell	No. 18, Capital Hotel
Charles Chambers	R. Runyan's
Walter Chiles	L. B. Crutcher's
Alex. L. Davidson	Dr. Vallandigham's
Samuel E. DeHaven	No. 78, Capital Hotel
George Denny	No. 50, Capital Hotel
Richard H. Field	R. W. Blackburn's
J. F. Fisk (Speaker)	No. 51, Capital Hotel
Theo. T. Garrard	James H. Garrard's
Wm. C. Gillis	Geo. W. Lewis's
Robert E. Glenn	L. B. Crutcher's
John Goodloe	No. 55, Capital Hotel
Wm. C. Grier	Vanderburgh's (S. F.)
Asa P. Grover	No. 41, Capital Hotel
John L. Irvan	No. 29, Capital Hotel
Samuel H. Jenkins	Mrs. Major's
John M. Johnson	R. C. Steele's
Martin P. Marshall	J. R. Page's (M. H.)
Thorton F. Marshall	No. 24, Capital Hotel
Henry D. McLean	No. 30, Capital Hotel
Charles D. Pennebaker	No. 29, Capital Hotel
John A. Prall	No. 56, Capital Hotel
William B. Read	No. 7, Meriwether's
Albert G. Rhea	No. 18, Capital Hotel
James F. Robinson	No. 15, Capital Hotel
Ben. Spalding	Mrs. Welch's
James Speed	J. R. Page's (M. H.)
Clarence Walton	Ayres, S. Frankfort
Walter C. Whitaker	No. 32, Capital Hotel
Chas. T. Worthington	Dr. Price's
J. H. Johnson, Clerk at George W. Lewis's	
J. R. Hawkins, Assistant Clerk at H. Wingate's	
J. W. Pruett, Sergeant-at-Arms, at home	
Abijah Gilbert, Door-keeper, at Geo. W. Lewis's	
Chas. T. Campbell, Page, at his mother's	
Sanford Goins, Jr., Page, at his father's	

REPRESENTATIVE DIRECTORY.

A. Allen	No. 88, Capital Hotel
J. W. Anderson	J. H. Garrard's
R. C. Anderson	Capital Hotel
W. C. Anderson	No. 38, Capital Hotel
L. W. Andrews	No. 12, Capital Hotel
V. Ash	Mrs. Major's
E. B. Bacheller	J. H. Garrard's
John S. Barlow	Dr. Vallandigham's
John C. Beaman	J. R. Page's (M. H.)
John W. Blue	Dr. Rodman's
A. R. Boone	Dr. Rodman's
W. P. Boone	No. 76, Capital Hotel
W. A. Brann	R. C. Steele's
R. A. Buckner (Speaker)	No. 13, Capital Hotel
C. F. Burns	No. 66, Capital Hotel
E. F. Burns	No. 41, Capital Hotel
W. P. B. Bush	Dr. Vallandigham's
John Calvert	No. 57, Capital Hotel
Cyrus Campbell	J. D. Pollard's
J. W. Campbell	J. R. Page's (M. H.)
M. N. Carr	Dr. Rodman's
A. B. Chambers	Mrs. Major's
J. H. Chandler	Mrs. Welch's
Brutus J. Clay	No. 68, Capital Hotel
F. L. Cleveland	No. 24, Capital Hotel
John B. Cochran	Mrs. Lobbin's
R. Cochran	Mrs. Lobbin's
W. M. Coffee	Dr. Rodman's
W. L. Conklin	Chas. Hayden's
John C. Cooper	Mrs. Welch's
A. A. Curtis	H. Wingate's
L. Desha	Mrs. Major's
E. D. Downing	W. H. Gray's
W. H. Elliott	R. C. Steele's
J. M. Elliot	Dr. Vallandigham's
S. J. England	Chas. Hayden's
George W. Ewing	No. 18, Capital Hotel
Hugh F. Finley	Geo. W. Lewis's
J. W. Fennell	No. 14, Capital Hotel
J. W. Gaines	No. 29, Capital Hotel
Elijah G. Abbott	No. 70, Capital Hotel
Joseph Gardner	Dr. Vallandigham's
E. M. Garrett	No. 41, Capital Hotel
Remus Gibson	Mrs. Lobbin's
J. C. Gilbert	No. 29, Capital Hotel
Henry Griffith	Chas. Hayden's
George Hampton	Dr. Vallandigham's
J. H. Hanes	No. 76, Capital Hotel
W. H. Hayes	R. W. Blackburn's
W. J. Healy	R. W. Blackburn's
J. W. Heeter	W. H. Gray's
J. M. Henry	Chas. Hayden's
J. B. Huston	No. 39, Capital Hotel
W. C. Ireland	H. Wingate's
R. T. Jacob	No. 84, Capital Hotel
D. W. Johns	Chas. Hayden's
Q. E. Kennedy	R. C. Steele's
J. Q. A. King	R. C. Steele's
J. C. Lindsey	M. B. Chinn's
J. M. C. Lisenby	W. H. Gray's
A. Lusk	Mrs. Cox's
D. Mathewson	Dr. Vallandigham's
P. L. Maxey	Ayres's (S. Frankfort)
D. May	Mrs. Major's
F. Meares	Mrs. Welch's
G. M. Menzies	Dr. Rodman's
Otho Miller	Dr. Rodman's
Thos. Z. Morrow	W. H. Gray's
F. G. Murphy	No. 10, Meriwether's
P. W. Owings	No. 92, Capital Hotel
G. P. Pindexter	No. 67, Capital Hotel
H. S. Powell	Geo. W. Lewis's
L. J. Proctor	H. Wingate's
W. S. Rankin	No. 30, Capital Hotel
N. A. Rapier	No. 7, Meriwether's
J. Ray	Mrs. Welch's
J. Ricketts	Chas. Hayden's
D. Rigney	Dr. Rodman's
G. S. Shanklin	No. 82, Capital Hotel
G. W. Silvertooth	Mrs. Montgomery's
G. C. Smith	No. 74, Capital Hotel
M. Smith	J. R. Page's (M. H.)
A. A. Spalding	Mrs. Major's
J. P. Sparks	Mrs. Cox's
H. Taylor	H. Wingate's
J. Tevis	No. 58, Capital Hotel
G. M. Thomas	H. Wingate's
J. R. Thomas	Mrs. Welch's
T. Turner	No. 89, Capital Hotel
E. R. Underwood	Meriwether's
John S. Vaninkle	No. 85, Capital Hotel
Zeb. Ward	No. 65, Capital Hotel
G. P. Webster	No. 74, Capital Hotel
A. T. White	J. H. Garrard's
N. Wolfe	No. 54, Capital Hotel
Geo. H. Yeaman	Mrs. Welch's
B. R. Young	No. 69, Capital Hotel
W. M. Yarnall	Mrs. Welch's
B. Y. Young	Mrs. Letcher's
W. T. Smalley, Sergeant-at-Arms, at Dr. Price's	
J. M. Samuels, Clerk, at R. W. Blackburn's	
J. B. Lyne, Assistant Clerk, at Mrs. Welch's	
A. Gray, Door-keeper, at Mr. Jilison's	
G. A. Lewis, Page, at Geo. W. Lewis's	
W. O. Bradley, Page, at W. H. Gray's	
Frank Gray, Page, at W. H. Gray's	
J. L. Garrard, Page, at J. H. Garrard's	

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 20.

Ex-Governor Morehead, Martin W. Barr, reporter of the New Orleans press, and Reuben T. Durrett, editor of the Courier, arrested in Louisville yesterday for treason, were brought to this city to-day, and will be sent to Fort Lafayette by order of the War Department.

OUR GRAIN CROPS.—However much other classes of our people may have cause to complain of it, our farmers are not likely to suffer much inconvenience from the pressure of the war. There is now but little doubt that the demand for breadstuffs from abroad will be greater this year than at any former period. Although the wheat crop in England is near the average, in Scotland and Ireland it will fall far below it. In France it is also ascertained that the crops will be very short, and the extensive purchases already being made on French account indicate the extent to which we may expect later in the season to see our exports to that country pushed. The grain crops in the South, respecting which there was so much boastful anticipation in the secessionist journals, are, according to recent accounts, also likely to prove a failure, owing to the heavy rains that prevailed throughout the month of August. If peace should be concluded by the commencement of the New Year, as we now have every reason to believe it will, the demand from that quarter for our breadstuffs will be as large as ever. Our Western farmers were never in a better condition to supply the wants of the world in cereals than at present. They have never been blessed with finer crops, as regards both quantity and quality, and it is probable that this year's exports will abundantly compensate them for the losses and sufferings to which they have been subjected since 1857.

N. Y. Herald, Sept. 18th.

The Governor has ever been on the side of peace, and has done in his power, as I firmly believe, to preserve strict neutrality. Better, by far, that fifty thousand men were killed in battle and the internal peace among our citizens retained; for otherwise our children would have hostile feuds among themselves which would probably never end. If we were a united people, we might be happy, though we should lose our army abroad.

I beg and pray of you, my friends, that though this war now commenced shall go on, we shall all be united among ourselves in having peace at home.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS.—We understand that about fifteen hundred Lincoln armed neutrality troops arrived in this city last night, and went into camp upon the Fair Grounds, in our quarters. It is said they will be followed by thirty-five hundred more—part from Camp Dick Robinson and the balance from Ohio.

This, we presume, is the armed neutrality which pledged itself to drive from the soil every soldier of Lincoln or the Confederate States. This is peace. It is said a slave may be made peaceable by the lash. Force is the tyrant's law, and a peace enforced by the bayonet makes a man a slave if he submits to it.

Statenman, 20th.

Among the many anecdotes of Buena Vista, one beats all others. An Arkansas soldier, wounded, asked an Irishman to help him off the field. The latter did so by enabling him to mount and strapping him to his horse, riding himself before. During the ride the poor Arkansian had his head shot off unknown to the Irishman. Arriving at the doctor's quarters the Irishman was asked what he wanted. "Brought this man to have his leg dressed," he said. "Why," replied the doctor, "his head is off." "The bloody liar!" exclaimed Mike, looking behind him, "he told me he was only shot in the leg."

POSITION OF ROLLING STOCK.—The number of locomotives on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad is thirty-eight. Of this number the rebels have sixteen; six of which were stolen. There are on the Louisville end of the road twenty-two locomotives.

Louisville Journal.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN & WESTERN REMEDY.



